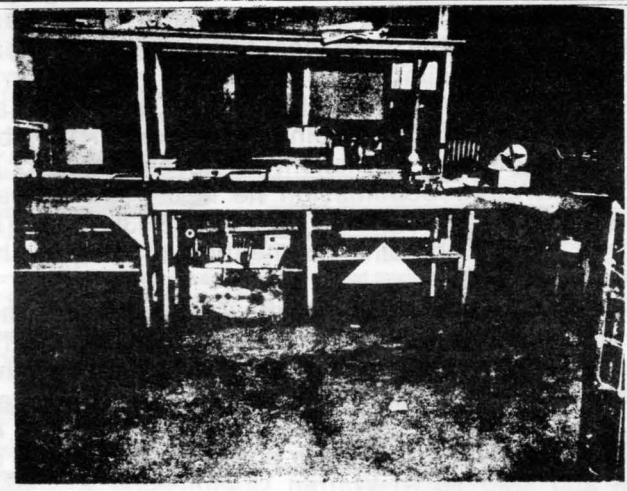
COVERUPS!

Number 20 Gary Mack, Editor & Publisher January, 1985

Lt. Montgomery, left, holding the bag.



CE730, TSBD shipping room showing a roll of paper.

THE PAPER BAG THAT STAYED IN DALLAS

by Gary Mack

Did Oswald bring his rifle to work that day or not? If he did, he was probably involved in the assassination; if not, he was framed.

The link is still the paper bag, supposedly found by the sixth floor TSBD window and unaccountably missing from all relevant photos of the crime scene. The Warren Commission decided the bag was made of Depository shipping paper and tape, was brought to Ruth Paine's house in Irving the afternoon before the assassination, and used to carry the rifle to Dallas the following morning (R137).

What the Warren Report doesn't mention is that the person who drove Oswald to Irving testified he had nothing with him! Instead, the Report concludes that Oswald must have hidden the bag under his jacket and cites photographs of the bag as its proof (R248).

Two of those photos, CE1304 and CE142, show the bag lying alongside a tape measure and ruler. The very top of the bag in 1304 is folded down, making a length of 38 inches, which the Report mentions immediately after noting the 34.8 inch length of the disassembled Mannlicher Carcano (R133).

Actually, CE142 is more accurate. It shows the bag was really 42 inches long and 9 inches wide. CE1304 was not photographed head-on, but from a slight angle that makes the bag measure only 7½ inches wide—the difference is only perspective.

A third photo, CE626, shows the bag unfolded to it's full width of twice 9, or 18 inches. That's a gigantic bag for any rifle.

According to the official story (R129-130), Oswald asked coworker Wesley Frazier on Thursday morning if he could ride home to Irving a day earlier than usual. Frazier said OK and asked why. Oswald said he would be picking up some curtain rods to "put in an apartment"(2H222).

The Warren Commission, noting that Oswald's room already had curtains, decided he lied to conceal his real purpose: getting the rifle (R130). But the Commission assumed incorrectly. Marina Oswald and even Ruth Paine later made it clear that Oswald was making an effort to patch up his failing marriage (R248). What Oswald may have meant was that he had found a new apartment where he, Marina and their two children could live; after all, his little room on Beckley could never house a family of four.

In other words, as Sylvia Meagher noted in *Accessories After The Fact*, Oswald might have told Frazier the curtain rod story to avoid the embarassment of revealing his marital problems. To make sure the ruse was effective, he had to have a package with him the next morning so Frazier wouldn't be suspicious. But there was no need for him to hide the bag since it was part of his reason for the early ride to Irving!

The Warren Commission learned that the Depository shipping department used one roll of wrapping paper every three days and sample paper obtained the afternoon of the assassination matched the bag perfectly (R136); therefore, Oswald's paper bag could have been made no earlier than Wednesday, November 20. The Report also states that two rolls of paper could have come from the same batch (R136), but cites no source and no evidence that rolls were used sequentially.

The Report then falsely asserts that "one cannot estimate when, prior to November 22, Oswald made the paper bag" (R136). Actually, two rolls covered six working days, which means the bag was made on or after Frfiday, November 15. The last time Oswald went to the Paine house, where the rifle was stored, was Friday, November 8 (R416) and the precise motorcade route through Dealey Plaza was not publicized until Tuesday,

CE1304, the 38 inch bag.

November 19 (R40).

Further doubt is cast on the Commission's two roll theory by commission exhibits 730-732—photographs of the wrapping tables in the shipping department. There were facilities for at least two, and perhaps four, separate rolls in simultaneous use.

Supervisor Roy Truly confirmed that Oswald had access to the first floor shipping department (R136), but Troy West, the only permanent employee in that room, told the Warren Commission he never saw Oswald there and he never even left the room (6H358-360). The Warren Report contains no mention of West or his testimony (R888).

And now for the ride home with Wesley Frazier. They left work at 4:40pm (2H222) and, in the rush hour traffic, took about 45 minutes to get there (2H223). During that whole period, the Warren Commission implies, Oswald hid the bag from Frazier *even though there was no reason to do so.* Frazier was positive Oswald had no bag, and said so to Warren Commission Assistant Counsel Joseph Ball, on March 11, 1964.

Ball: Did you ever see Lee taking home anything with him from the Texas Book Depository Building?

Frazier: No, sir; never did.

Ball: Did you ever see him taking a package home with him?

Frazier: No, sir. (2H241)

Ball: On Thursday afternoon when you went home, drove on home, did he carry any package with him?

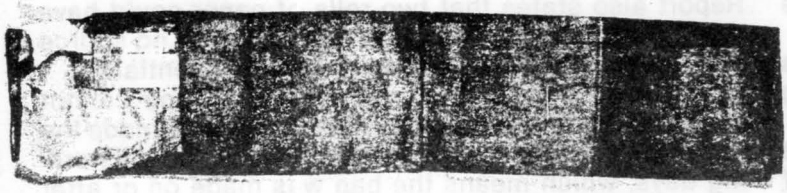
Frazier: No, sir; he didn't. (2H243)

So how did the bag get from the TSBD to Irving and back again? The evidence indicates it never left the building and wasn't even constructed until after the assassination.

Researcher Dick Sprague, in the mid-1960's, located numerous photographs of the bag being removed from the Depository. Dallas Morning News photographer Jack Beers shot some of them, and placed the time at nearly 3:30. Other similar pictures, which include the Hertz sign clock, confirm Beers' memory.

So within three hours of the assassination, and only 90 minutes after Oswald's arrest, an incriminating bag appeared not at the scene, but at the building's front door. FBI Agent Sebastian Latona later found Oswald's right palmprint on the closed end of the bag (R135).

Some photographs seem to show the bag had only three prominent folds, while others may indicate additional smaller folds. But nowhere in the Warren Report or 26 volumes is there an explanation of how or why Oswald had supposedly hidden the bag from his friend Frazier. Folded twice, as the pictures indicate, the bag would have measured 10½ inches by 9 inches, and there's just no way anyone could slip it down their pants or inside a jacket without it being visible, noisy or both.



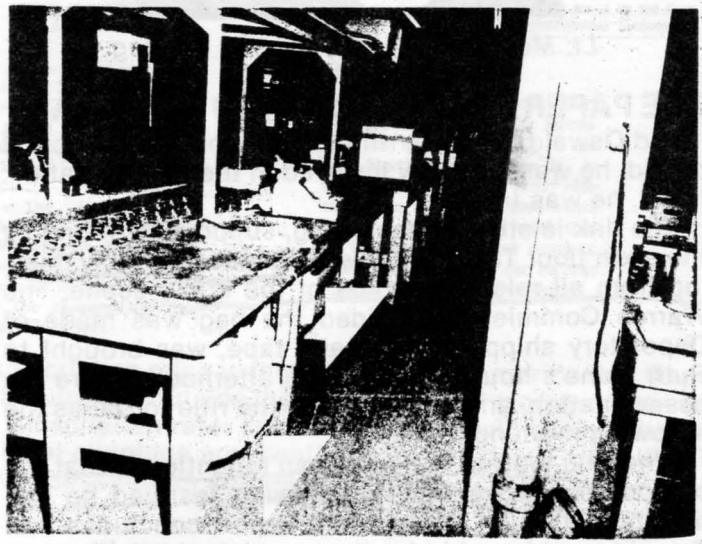
CE142, the 42 inch bag.

And then there are Commission Exhibits 1077 and 1965. These two FBI interviews, of supervisor Roy Truly and vice president O. V. Campbell, further describe the rolls of shipping paper. Each roll was 24 inches wide, or 6 inches wider than the unfolded bag.

Whoever constructed the bag had to have cut 42 inches from the roll and then trimmed 6 inches off the side. He then folded the paper over and taped the two open sides. Simple? Well, it could have been, but close examination of CE1304 and other photographs shows the tape near the middle instead of along the side from top to bottom. In other words, it looks like it was hastily patched together.

Further doubts about the bag's authenticity were expressed by Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry. In his 1969 book *Assassination File*, Curry wrote a photo caption that reads "This is probably the same bag which was found on the sixth floor by investigators."

He might have added "This is part of the planted evidence that FRAMED an innocent man."



CE731, showing two rolls of wrapping paper.

Reasonable Doubt

Henry Hurt

In the 21 years since the death of President John F. Kennedy there have been numerous books on the subject—some sensational, some political, some irresponsible, but all attempting in their way to unravel the frustrating mystery surrounding the assassination.

Reasonable Doubt is the most thorough, objective, well-documented study of this subject that has ever been done. The author, with a research team, spent several years sifting and analyzing mountains of data, following every lead, cross-checking and corroborating every fact from at least two sources, and interviewing hundreds of people involved with and knowledgeable about the case. The result is a work that is riveting, authoritative, and utterly convincing—a massive synthesis that doubtless sheds as much light on the awful tragedy in Dallas as we will ever have.

HENRY HURT, an investigative reporter and former Rockefeller Foundation fellow, lives with his family in Chatham, Virginia.

(Begun for Reader's Digest and completed for Holt, Rinehart & Winston, the $18.95 book will be out by this coming August.)

FWST 12-7-84

Dallas consultant Judy Amps dies

Associated Press

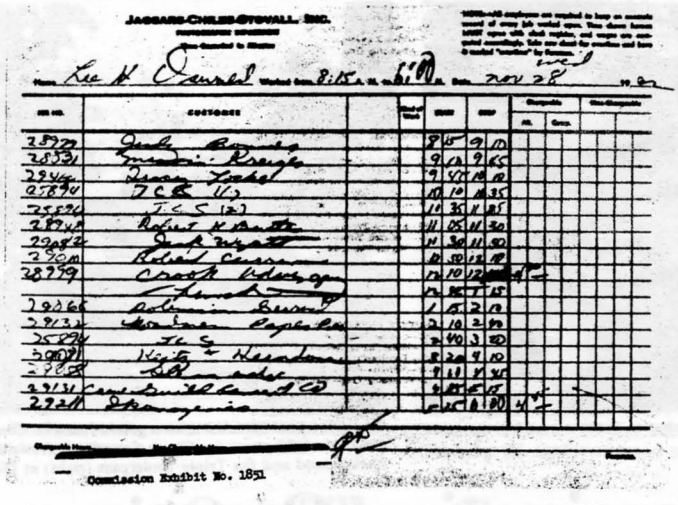
DALLAS — Judy Bonner Amps, 51, one of Dallas' leading political consultants for the past two decades, died Wednesday at her home of cancer.

Amps, political adviser to Dallas Mayor A. Starke Taylor, made her mark guiding Democratic candidates and campaigns to victory. She handled campaigns for U.S. Reps. Martin Frost and John Bryant of Dallas, state Sen. Oscar Mauzy and former state Sens. Mike McKool and Ron Clower, among others.

She was born Judy Whitson in Fort Worth and graduated from Texas Woman's University in 1953 with degrees in journalism and government.

Amps worked as a medical writer for the *Dallas Times Herald* from 1953 to 1963 when she joined a Dallas public relations firm. She took on her first political account in 1966 when she ran Mauzy's first campaign for the Texas Senate.

She helped guide a multimillion-dollar city bond campaign to build a new art museum and helped Taylor push social and health issues.


JAGGARS-CHILES-STOVALL, INC.

Commission Exhibit No. 1851

(When Judy Bonner took some material to the firm of Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, guess who did the photo work? In 1969 she published "Investigation of a Homocide," reportedly co-written with retired Dallas Police Sgt. Gerry Hill. Bonner was the real source of the "critics' tape" of the police radio broadcasts.)

DTH 1-25-85

IN REVIEW

'Secret Agenda' offers junkies a scandal fix

By ELIZABETH WHARTON

United Press International

WHAT: "Secret Agenda: Watergate, Deep Throat and the CIA"

WHO: Jim Hougan (Random House, $19.95)

Watergate junkies will enjoy reading "Secret Agenda" — a full two or three hours of wallowing in the scandal that led to the resignation of President Nixon in disgrace.

But other readers are likely to find the book difficult to follow, as author Jim Hougan appears more interested in raising new questions than in answering old ones.

His central thesis — the "secret agenda" — is that the bugging of Democratic headquarters at the Watergate complex was so badly bungled that it almost certainly was sabotaged. He says the saboteurs were CIA agents using the Watergate break-in to cover their real target — an expensive sex-for-hire ring operating out of a neighboring apartment building.

Patrons of the call girls included high-ranking officials of the government and Congress, plus prominent visitors to the nation's capital, about whom the CIA was collecting data for its files.

"Watergate, then, was not so much a partisan political scandal as it was, secretly, a sex scandal, the unpredictable outcome of a CIA operation that, in the simplest of terms, tripped on its own shoelaces," the author says.

Hougan is an investigative reporter and author of two previous books — "Spooks" and "Decadence."

A word of warning to compulsive readers of footnotes: "Secret Agenda" is so heavily documented (from sources ranging from newspaper accounts to official CIA and FBI documents obtained under the Freedom of Information Act) that nearly every page contains from one line to a half-page of them. Try to ignore them — despite Hougan's lively writing style, the narrative is hard enough to follow without that distraction.

Two chapters are devoted to Hougan's efforts to determine the identity of Deep Throat. His favorite is Alexander Haig, although he acknowledges that the former general, presidential chief of staff and later, briefly, secretary of state does not fit all the characteristics described by Washington Post reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein.

Hougan says he hopes his book raises enough official interest to prompt appointment of a new, nonpartisan commission to uncover the still-hidden facts of the historic scandal. The same Watergate addicts who enjoy Hougan's book would applaud that outcome.

MIAMI HERALD 11-29-83

Court throws out libel award to Hunt

MI HRLD NOV 29 1983

ATLANTA (UPI) — A federal appeals court Monday threw out the $650,000 libel award won by Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt against a conservative organization that falsely linked him to President Kennedy's assassination.

Hunt

The U.S. 11th Circuit Court of Appeals ruled 2-1 that U.S. District Judge Thomas W. Kehoe of Miami improperly instructed jurors to consider the accuracy standards of "responsible publishers" in deciding whether the Liberty Lobby was subject to damages. Hunt had claimed that The Spotlight, a tabloid publication of the Liberty Lobby, would not have libeled him if it had applied normal editorial skepticism to an article by former intelligence agent Victor Marchetti.

The newspaper reported in 1978 that the CIA was furious with Hunt for threatening to implicate the agency in the Watergate bugging, and said CIA witnesses would implicate him in the Kennedy assassination with their testimony before a congressional committee.

No such disclosures were made. The Liberty Lobby admitted at trial that Hunt was not in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963, but maintained that as a public figure he had to show deliberate malice or reckless disregard for the truth to prevail in a libel case.

In a 2-1 ruling written by Judge Albert B. Henderson, the court of appeals said that Hunt met the burden of proof standard — but that Kehoe erred in his jury instructions. The judge told jurors they could return a verdict for Hunt if they found "an extreme departure from the standards of investigating and reporting ordinarily adhered to by responsible publishers."

In reversing the judgment, Henderson said the appeals court could not determine whether jurors acted on the improper instructions Kehoe had given regarding accuracy standards of "responsible publishers."

MIAMI HERALD 1-27-85

Retrial set in JFK-plot case with E. Howard Hunt, lobby

MI HRLD JAN 27 1985

By STEPHEN K. DOIG
Herald Staff Writer

MIAMI — Mark Lane, celebrity lawyer and conspiracy enthusiast, will ask a Miami federal jury Monday to decide that E. Howard Hunt, formerly of Watergate and CIA fame, was personally involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas 21 years ago.

Pure twaddle, retort Hunt and his lawyers.

The trial, to be heard this week by U.S. District Judge James Kehoe, is a replay of Hunt's 1980 lawsuit against the Washington-based Liberty Lobby, an ultraright pressure group that publishes a weekly tabloid called The Spotlight.

In 1978, The Spotlight — which bills itself as "The Paper You Can Trust" — published an article by former CIA agent Victor Marchetti, which among other claims cited a 1966 CIA memo that purportedly said Hunt was in Dallas that day and suggested he had a role in Kennedy's murder.

Hunt, who spent 33 months in prison for the Watergate burglary, sued the Liberty Lobby for libel.

At the 1981 trial, Liberty Lobby attorneys conceded that Hunt could present witnesses to prove he was in Washington the day Kennedy died. They couldn't produce the memo. And they defended Marchetti's article as just a warning to Hunt that the CIA was trying to make him a scapegoat.

The jury didn't buy it and awarded Hunt $650,000. But on appeal, a retrial was ordered because of a flawed jury instruction.

This time, Liberty Lobby has hired Lane, author of the 1966 best seller *Rush to Judgment*, which lambasted the Warren Commission investigation of Kennedy's murder. Lane's enthusiasm for charging the government with a variety of unsavory plots long since has made him a folk hero among conspiracy hobbyists.

In the late 1970s, Lane defended James Earl Ray, the convicted killer of Martin Luther King Jr., on the theory that King was killed by the FBI. His allegations were unproven.

Lane's latest forum is the Liberty Lobby trial. And his defense, he says, will be to prove the truth of Marchetti's story.

"This case will be tried very differently this time," Lane promises. "Last time, the defense was apologizing for the article. That's not my style."

See p 8

PRESIDENT John F. Kennedy and his wife, Jacqueline, chat as the motorcade prepares to leave that fateful day, Nov. 22, 1963.

TAKEN LESS THAN a minute after President John F. Kennedy was fatally wounded Nov. 22, 1963 this UPI photo by Frank Cancellare shows the mysterious Grassy Knoll South in the background and the Triple Underpass (right) at Dealey Plaza, Dallas.

Kennedy Assassination Question: Was That

Edgar F. Tatro, who has long been intrigued by the evidence and speculation in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, is an English teacher at Quincy High School and teaches the Kennedy Assassination course at Quincy Junior College.

By EDGAR F. TATRO

Thursday marks the 21st anniversary of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Since 64 known witnesses that day believed that shots came from in front of the president, most researchers of the murder throughout the years have focused their attention upon the area known as the famous grassy knoll to the right and front of President Kennedy's limousine.

The overwhelming evidence which substantiated the presence of conspirators behind the wall and fence in that particular location was ignored by the Warren Commission in 1964, but was finally confirmed in 1979 by a Congressional committee known as the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

Acoustics tests of a tape recording of the shots reinforced the photographic evidence as well as eyewitness, earwitness and even nosewitness (nine people smelled gunpowder from that location) testimony that a conspirator had fired a shot at the president's entourage from the grassy knoll north.

Now there is sufficient evidence to consider the real possibility that an additional gunman was situated atop the other Dealey Plaza incline, the grassy knoll south, the symmetrical counterpart of the famous grassy knoll and virtually no one, but a handful of diligent researchers have pursued this crucial aspect of the case. The individuals who have attempted to bring this vital information to the attention of government officials have been ignored.

Suspicion of a grassy knoll south assassin began with the discovery of a sidewalk scar, approximately five inches in length, found on the northern side of Dealey Plaza's Elm Street sidewalk adjacent to the street extension facing the historic Texas School Book Depository. According to various Dallas citizens, a local Dallas television newsman pointed to the mark on the six o'clock news the night of the assassination and called it a bullet mark. Channel Four officials in Dallas have since denied any knowledge of this occurrence.

Months later, a private citizen, Eugene P. Aldredge, who had watched the original newscast, visited the site and observed the easily identifiable mark and when the Warren Commission Report was released in 1964 and omitted any mention of the scar, Aldredge felt compelled to discuss his concerns with Chas. Freund, a reporter for the Dallas Morning News, who verified Aldredge's observation of the mark. Both men believed the scar was the result of the assassination bullet.

Aldredge then called the FBI who wanted to know why he had waited so long to report the information. Aldredge informed them that he had assumed that the Warren Commission could not possibly have overlooked such an easily observed scar which had been cited on television and also that he had no desire to become personally involved in the investigation.

Two days later Aldredge took the FBI to the pavement scar and they scraped material from the mark and sent the specimen to FBI headquarters to determine its contents by means of spectrographic analysis. Incredible as it may seem, the scientific results are still being witheld two decades later from the American public.

Five days after the FBI scraping incident Aldredge and a friend returned to the spot and "found that the mark had been filled up with what appeared to be a mixture of concrete and asbestos and an attempt made to make it appear like the surrounding area."

Again Aldredge contacted the FBI to inform them of the alleged patching of the sidewalk scar and again the FBI returned to remove material from the scar to have FBI headquarters analyze the alleged foreign substance. Amazingly, these spectrographic test results are also being witheld from the American people.

Harold Weisberg, a former Senate investigator, author of several excellent books about the assassination and perhaps the most respected researcher worldwide on the subject, recently informed me that microfilm pertaining to this particular spectrographic analysis has been destroyed by the FBI.

Weisberg wrote, "This is the only spectrographic plate claimed to be missing. The FBI's unsworn and conjectural explanation of its alleged disappearance is that it was destroyed to save space. How much space do you save by eliminating a single thin piece of film?"

Later in the 1970's, a Dallas journalist, who shall remain nameless for obvious reasons, surreptiously removed the sidewalk chunk in question much to the dismay and anger of certain Dallas politicians and officials. According to reliable researchers close to the Dallas scene, a privately financed neutron activation analysis was performed which revealed that no metal was detected within the mark, but rather some clothlike substance, asbestos in nature, was adhering to the scar. The little hero, Aldredge, had said as much over 10 years earlier.

Weisberg, whose legal battles with the FBI and marathon attempts to declassify crucial assassination evidence and documents are infamous in the annals of Freedom of Information Act litigation, concluded, "There simply is no question about it. The FBI knew the curbstone was patched when Shaneyfelt (an FBI technician) had it dug up and taken to the lab for testing."

My personal friend and investigative colleague, Emory Brown, a photographer by avocation and draftsman by profession, speculated that if the sidewalk scar had resulted from a bullet ricochet or a missed shot, the most reasonable source of origin, considering its architectural angle, would be the grassy knoll south directly across from the famous grassy knoll.

Supporting this theory is a television interview of an unidentified woman bystander who claimed a shot was fired from south of the triple underpass. Thus Brown began a meticulous search for any photographs showing the knoll in the hopes that some valuable evidence might reveal itself. He hit paydirt when he examined a photograph taken by UPI photographer Frank Cancellare.

The photograph was taken approximately less than a minute after the assassination. The whole view depicts two motorcade cyclists who are heading down Elm St. toward the underpass. Some witnesses still lay prostrate upon the ground while others, who stand, take snapshots of the Dealey Plaza area.

Since all of the attention of the assassination aftermath was directed primarily at the famous grassy knoll and the Texas School Book Depository,

Watergate's Hunt denies involvement

MIAMI HERALD 1-29-85

'Venomous libel,' E. Howard Hunt says of claims that h played a role in Kennedy's death.

By STEPHEN K. DOIG
Herald Staff Writer

MIAMI — Conspiracy author and attorney Mark Lane entered a Miami courtroom Monday to prove that Watergate figure E. Howard Hunt and the CIA assassinated John F. Kennedy.

Lane's star witness swears that she and other conspirators met Hunt in Dallas the day before Kennedy was shot.

But she won't come to Miami to testify.

Lane's key piece of evidence is a CIA memo that suggests that Hunt was in Dallas and involved in the murder. But he doesn't have the fabled memo.

The trial before U.S. District Judge James Kehoe is Hunt's libel suit against the ultra-right Liberty Lobby. In 1978, the group's "Spotlight" tabloid printed an article implying that Hunt was an active participant in Kennedy's murder when he was a CIA agent.

In 1981, Hunt won a $650,000 verdict against Liberty Lobby, but the judgment was overturned on a legal technicality. He is back in court this week to try again, with Lane representing the defense.

As the first witness, Hunt spent his first day on the stand in a trip down memory lane.

He reminisced candidly about the burglary of the Watergate office complex for President Nixon. He talked about rifling the files of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. He mentioned covert "black bag" break-ins at foreign embassies for the CIA. He blandly described his plan to put cyanide in columnist Jack Anderson's aspirin bottle.

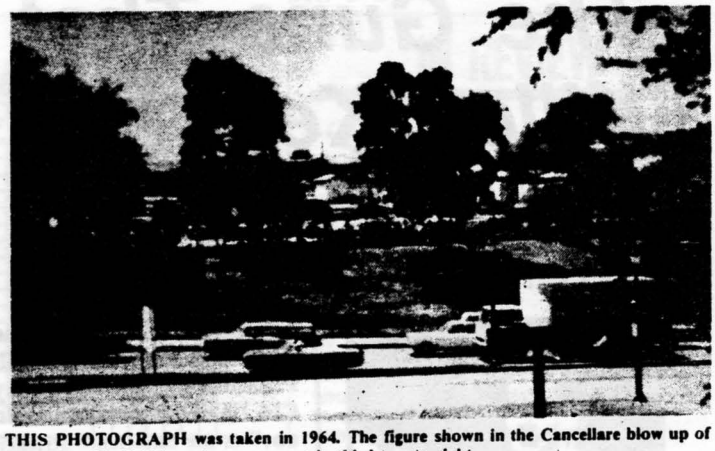
But he resolutely denied having any part in conspiracy to assassinate Kennedy.

"Venomous libel," Hunt says acidly of claims he played a role in Kennedy's death.

He testified that he was in Washington that buying Chinese food with his wife, when he hear the tragedy in Dallas. And unlike Lane, Hu lawyers say, they will offer witnesses and evid to prove their case.

Lane is perhaps the nation's most notor conspiracy buff. His best-selling *Rush To Judgm* criticized the Warren Commission's conclusion

LEFT ARROW indicates a distinct human-like figure holding a rifle-like object atop the Grassy Knoll South. Right arrow points to a vehicle. UPI photo is by Frank Cancellare.



THIS PHOTOGRAPH was taken in 1964. The figure shown in the Cancellare blow up of November 22, 1963 is no longer present in third tree to right.

nother Gunman On The Grassy Knoll South?

Brown theorized that a south knoll sniper might have lingered awhile unnoticed and if so, his image might be permanently etched in blow ups of the Cancellare photograph especially since there was no stockade fence present upon the south knoll.

Brown's blow ups speak for themselves. Just to the right of the tree in the center background is a distinct human-like figure holding a rifle-like object. Brown estimated that the "man" is approximately four and one half feet tall and is presumably kneeling. Meticulous inspection of very close blow-ups even reveals what may be the loop of a rifle sling.

Photographs taken in 1964 for comparison purposes clearly indicate that the human silhouette is no longer present. Brown also suspected the possibility of another individual farther to the right partially obscured by some shrubbery in front of an automobile, but it is difficult to discern.

Brown sent photographic copies of his discovery to the Jet Propulsion Lab of Pasadena, California for confirmation, but a spokesman for the firm known for its photographic expertise informed Brown that they would need the original negative owned by UPI in order to produce viable enhanced images and determinations.

With Brown's permission, I entered the foray. Twice I sent these materials to the House Select Committee on Assassinations, once with Richard A. Sprague at the helm and again after G. Robert Blakey had taken charge. The HSCA had possessed a $6 million budget to investigate President Kennedy's assassination, but my pleas for photo image enhancement of a potential killer were ignored.

Let the record show that photographic expert Robert Groden, a photo consultant to the HSCA, who had received the Cancellare blow ups from another researcher via me, also urged the committee to pursue this area "as a suspected firing position in the assassination as it related to photographic evidence," but to no avail also.

Since the HSCA report was published, I have sent Cancellare packets to Dr. James Barger, the HSCA acoustics consultant, and to Cecil Kirk, the HSCA forensic photographer, but neither responded to my correspondence. I even sent duplicate copies to the television show, "That's Incredible" with no success. I suspect that some subjects are too incredible for network television to touch.

When word reached me of a $23,000 issued to the National Academy of Sciences to re-study the acoustical evidence, I advised that the Cancellare figure be included in their investigation. Their spokesman assured me that the material had been delivered to "the chairman of the committee on ballistics acoustics and also to the Department of Justice," but the letter also implied that the committee was concerned with the authenticity of the acoustics evidence and not with the intention of conducting any new and elaborate tests.

Needless to say the published report avoided the grassy knoll south. The faot that the Justice Department was informed of my requests, in view of the FBI's shady handling of the sidewalk scar, will more than likely only serve to add another folder to their file on me.

I then turned my attention to the politicians who represent me with the same unproductive results. Paul Tsongas, who as a Representative in 1975, not only promptly responded to my requests for a new Congressional investigation, but also co-sponsored the bill, now as a Senator, did not respond. Councilman Brian Donnelly has no idea what happened to my correspondence and Senator Edward Kennedy was gracious, but declined to become involved in any assassination aspects whatsoever although he was not adverse to any new formal investigations.

Ironically, in 1977 I had met Dave Powers, JFK's best friend at Harvard University. Mr. Powers was guest lecturing about the wit and wisdom of JFK at a course concerning the Kennedy presidency and I spoke to the same forum some weeks later about the assassination.

When I showed Powers the Cancellare photo and blow-ups, his eyes nearly popped. He asked, "Does Congress have these?" in a heightened, enthusiastic voice and I answered, "Yes, I sent them myself." He replied, "Good."

I will never forget the look of shock, but hope in his face.

The acoustics tests had substantiated the existence of four shots on Nov. 22, 1963, one from in front of the president and three from behind, but unfortuunately the comparison re-enactment tests had been limited to only the grassy knoll north and the alleged Oswald perch.

The acoustics experts also found five other pops which may or may not have been shots from other areas of Dealey Plaza. In other words it is possible that between four to nine shots may have been fired that day, but the lack of appropriate re-enactment tests to determine whether the pops are innocent acoustical refractions or actual shots and their origins was never determined.

Could one or more of the pops be a shot or shots from the grassy knoll south?

Finally there is evidence to suggest a left frontal wound to the head of President Kennedy, a wound which would complement the grassy knoll south perch perfectly. It is impossible to absolutely confirm or reject such a shot because the president's brain would have to be dissected by forensic pathologists, but the president's brain disappeared mysteriously in 1966.

However, three Texas physicians, Dr. Robert McClelland, Dr. Marion Jenkins and Dr. Adolph Giesecke all testified to seeing a wound of the left temporal region. Father Oscar Huber, who gave President Kennedy the last rites, commented about a wound over JFK's left eye.

Two professional photographers in Dealey Plaza, James Altgens and Norman Similas, claimed there was a left-sided head wound. Also there is an official autopsy chart drawn by Commander J. Thornton Boswell which cites a three centimeter defect in the same head area described by these witnesses and Robert Groden in his HSCA photographic report claims that autopsy photo number 29 shows the wound though faintly.

Does the Cancellare photograph show one of President Kennedy's killers?

Given the suspicious actions of the FBI regarding the sidewalk scar and the wholesale avoidance of the Cancellare figure, the need for photo image enhancement of this photograph and new thorough acoustics tests is imperative.

The late ex-beatle, John Lennon, whose murder is also being closely investigated by researchers, once wrote, "A conspiracy of silence speaks louder than words."

It seems to speak louder and louder in the Kennedy assassination as the years go by.

n JFK plot

ennedy was shot by a lone assassin.

Though Lane's own credibility has been ques-oned over the years, he was eager Monday to link unt to the murder, which he says grew out of the illure of the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba.

"The whole CIA blamed John Kennedy," Lane told e six-member jury. "Kennedy fired [CIA director] llen Dulles, and then Kennedy was killed."

Despite Hunt's denials, various authors have aimed that Hunt and fellow Watergate burglar ank Sturgis were two of the never-identified "three ims" photographed near where Kennedy was shot.

Lane has a sworn deposition from Marita Lorenz, a ietime mistress of Fidel Castro and later a CIA ent. Lorenz claims that she drove to from Miami to allas with Sturgis and several Cubans the day fore Kennedy was shot. She says they met Hunt ere.

But Lorenz's story won't be told in person.

"She is afraid to come to Miami," Lane said.

1-30-85

Hunt denies meeting woman lawyer claimed to link him to JFK's death

United Press International

MIAMI — E. Howard Hunt, former CIA agent and Watergate burglar, denied Tuesday ever meeting the woman a defense lawyer claims will tie Hunt to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Hunt spent most of the day on the stand in U.S. District Court under cross examination by flamboyant defense lawyer Mark Lane. Hunt's testimony came during the second trial of his libel suit against *The Spotlight*, a Washington, D.C., tabloid published by the right-wing Liberty Lobby.

Lane led Hunt through a recounting of his career as a CIA agent and later as one of the "plumbers" involved in the burglary of the Watergate offices of the Democratic Party.

"I was involved in working with intermediaries to try to persuade [Cuban President Fidel] Castro to change his Marxist ways," Hunt said. "That approach was unsuccessful and the Bay of Pigs ensued."

Lane then asked if Hunt knew Marita Lorenz, Castro's former lover who Lane says saw Hunt in Dallas the day before Kennedy was slain. Hunt denied ever meeting Lorenz.

Lane asked if Hunt knew that Lorenz was involved in a CIA plot to kill Castro or if there ever was a plot to kill Castro.

"I suppose so," Hunt replied. "I would hope there were such plans. I thought it was important to cut off the head of the snake, so its army would lose its leadership."

The Guns That Killed Kennedy

by J. David Truby

GUNG-HO/December, 84

Robert Morrow, author of BETRAYAL, with one of four 7.35 mm Mannlicher rifles he purchased, shortly before the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

"I am certain I bought the rifles that were used to kill President Kennedy... my CIA boss ordered me to do so," is the conscience-stricken claim of one Robert Morrow, a former CIA contract agent.

Morrow, a 54-year-old electronics engineer who worked for the CIA from 1961 until 1964, says he was ordered to buy four Italian Mannlicher-Carcano rifles by his CIA case officer in 1963. Following his testimony before the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA), Morrow went into hiding. Today, not even his closest friends are sure where he is, or even if he is. After hearing his story, it's not difficult to see why this man has been very high up on some very premium hit lists.

According to Morrow, the Kennedy assassination was a conspiracy involving a cabal of Cuban exiles, ex-CIA gunmen, plus some renegade CIA people who were still active with the Company. He noted, "I want to stress, though, that JFK's murder was *not* an official or even unofficial CIA operation, even though there were CIA people involved. It was a freelance effort.

"Lee Oswald was a patsy who was framed for the crime," Morrow adds. "Oswald never shot anyone, nor was the so-called Oswald rifle used to shoot anyone. On the contrary, the four rifles I was ordered to buy were intended for that assassination in Dallas."

Morrow added, "Oswald's rifle was 6.5mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, while the ones I bought were the 7.35mm models. The ones I bought were selected specifically as sniper rifles and were quite excellent weapons with excellent telescopic sights. The Oswald rifle was, by comparison, a piece of inaccurate junk with a malfunctioning sight."

While the Warren Commission concluded that Oswald's 6.5mm rifle, the weapon now in the National Archives, was the only gun used in the JFK murder, Morrow claims the Oswald rifle did not shoot the President. He said, "A switch was made in the confusion after the President's murder, so the Oswald rifle would be found for evidenciary purposes and the actual killers could escape with the actual murder weapons, in all probability the 7.35mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifles I bought on CIA orders."

A declassified CIA memo written just six days after the Kennedy murder adds strong evidence supporting Morrow's contention.

"The weapon which appears to have been employed in this criminal attack is a model 91 rifle, 7.35mm caliber, 1938 modification," the CIA report noted.

That is the same type weapon purchased by Morrow.

In a 30-point weapon analysis which was transmitted from Italy to CIA headquarters, the Agency's experts strongly questioned an assassin using the 6.5mm weapon attributed to Oswald.

The CIA report noted, "The first lot of 7000 'model 91's' (the 6.5mm Oswald rifle) had disastrous results. Many of them burst with frequent fatal consequences, and many didn't fire."

The 6.5mm rifles of the type owned by Lee Oswald were sold to U.S. Arms dealers for as little as $1.10 each, the CIA report noted. These weapons were imported into the U.S. classed as "scrap iron."

On the other hand, as Morrow points out, the 7.35mm sniper rifles were accurate and reliable weapons of the type a professional assassin would use in a hit like the Kennedy murder. A switch could easily be made after the shooting to the smaller, junky weapon that could be tied to Oswald, the patsy, as evidence of 'his' work as "the lone assassin."

"At the time I purchased the 7.35mm rifles I had no idea what they were to be used for. I was ordered only to buy them and deliver them to another CIA man."

Later, from a variety of sources, Morrow was able to learn the chilling story behind his purchase of the surplus Italian military rifles. He said, "There was an ongoing conspiracy to kill President Kennedy within a right wing Cuban exile group with strong CIA connections," Morrow explains. "This group was headquartered in New Orleans and were under the control of Clay Shaw, an active CIA man at that time.

"The conspiracy to murder the President revolved operationally around Clay Shaw, his Cubans, plus some American mercenaries with both Mafia and CIA connections. Jack Ruby, David Ferrie, and Guy Bannister coordinated the effort, while Ruby handpicked his 'friend' Lee Oswald, another CIA employee, as the patsy for the murder.

"Oswald had worked for the CIA and was known to the group. He was also an FBI informant, which did not sit well with the conspirators. That may have led to Ruby's choice of Oswald as the patsy."

BRIEFS....Thanks to David Wright and Ed Tatro for a few of this issue's clippings....The Liberty Lobby retrial caught most researchers by surprise and news coverage has been minimal; to win, Lane must prove either that Hunt was involved in the assassination, or that Spotlight did not deliberately publish a false story....The Truby article (above) included several photos not crucial to the story; what's the truth about Morrow, anyway?....CORRECTION: Mary Moorman's high school friend in the Sheriff's office was Norma Farley, not Aleen Davis (see #19)....Dallas County elected a new Sheriff last November - former DPD radio supervisor Jim Bowles, who created the crosstalk theory that later challenged the HSCA acoustics evidence....ABC has canceled Call To Glory, but a two hour special, with the JFK film mentioned last issue, will air in April....Penn Jones has apparently stopped publishing The Continuing Inquiry with his 11-22-84 issue; too bad, for we all miss the old Penn....Dr. James Barger, who headed the HSCA acoustics study, has apparently ended his JFK work with that six page report to G. Robert Blakey; see Coverups! 8 for details....Video tape dubs of my JFK library are now available and at very affordable prices (compared to some others'); a full listing will be in the next issue, but The Kennedy Tapes is ready for only $49 in either Beta III or VHS 6-hour speeds. Most commercial breaks have been removed, so running time is about 14 hours (13½ for Beta with part of LBJ's address to Congress not included). This is the live 1963 coverage by Dallas ABC affiliate WFAA from 11-22 thru 11-27 and concludes with the Ruby trial in 3-64. Quality is excellent and dubs are made with an enhancer to maintain clarity; tapes are major brand L-750 and T-120 standard grade - price includes tape and postage. Not available outside US and Canada.

A REASON FOR THE HIT:

The murder of John F. Kennedy was condoned by a small top echelon power elite in the intelligence community with the twisted empathy of certain cells within the FBI and Organized Crime. It was carried out by a hit team of professionals gathered from former CIA contract operatives and Mob gunmen with the prior knowledge of at least two active CIA officials, two major OC bosses, and the acquiescence of some well-known Americans in officialdom.

The motive for the assassination was JFK's complete independence from this Power Control Group. He could not be bought, he could not be blackmailed, he could not be directed. He had to be removed. He was stopping CIA operations against Castro and even going so far as exploratory talks toward restoring normal diplomatic and trade relations with Cuba. He was preparing to withdraw troops from Vietnam. He was, for the first time in history, forcing Hoover's FBI to get truly tough with the *real* Organized Crime forces and not just the usual fall guys. All of this is documented fact. But the facts also go operational.

There was much more profit in Southeast Asia war than in peace, plus the Mob needed Havana back again to end the gambling and drug depression that Castro was causing in the Americas. The action cowboys in the CIA hated JFK's guts after he refused to officially bring overt U.S. military support into their debacle at the Bay of Pigs.

Thus, hotheads with practiced trigger fingers plotted and planned, while the money-laden power heads sat back, acquiesced, smiled, and manipulated a masterful cover-up to control the media and political Brahmins ... now a somewhat thin whitewash, yet it holds today, despite overwhelming factual evidence to the contrary.

Morrow stated that Jack Ruby discovered that Oswald had purchased an obsolete 6.5mm Italian rifle through a mail-order house, using one of his CIA aliases. Ruby passed this information along to Shaw, Bannister, and Ferrie when they met in Ferrie's New Orleans apartment on July 26, 1963. He says this is when they decided to make the hit using the highly accurate 7.35mm rifle, which looks a great deal like the inferior 6.5mm version that Oswald owned. Morrow said he had been told by other CIA sources that Bannister was the man with the idea of using the 7.35mm sniper rifles and fragmentation ammunition for the murder. Then they would plant a few shell casings, plus a bullet pre-fired through Oswald's rifle as evidence.

"The plotters agreed and Clay Shaw, as a CIA officer, contacted the Agency to request 7.35mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifles for a 'mission involving his Cubans out of the country, as he told the people in Washington.'"

Morrow said, "This is where I was involved. My case officer called me and ordered me to purchase four such rifles. I was later to learn that Clay Shaw had told him he was going to have his Cubans hit Juan Bosch, an old CIA enemy who was a close ally of Fidel Castro.

Both Shaw and Morrow shared the same case officer, the late Tracy Barnes, a legendary figure within the CIA who was cut from the WWII OSS adventurer mold. Barnes was active in Europe, plus in the Bay of Pigs actions, and was well-known among the Cuban exile movements.

Documentation of Clay Shaw's involvement with the CIA was provided in 1975 when Victor Marchetti, former executive assistant to CIA director Richard Helms, revealed that both Shaw and Ferrie had been CIA contract employees.

According to Marchetti, Helms showed great professional interest in the case when Shaw was on trial in New Orleans. Marchetti says Helms told him to "do all they could to aid Shaw."

"My case officer called me on July 27 and told me to buy the four rifles. He specified the 7.35mm sniper model which involved nothing more than my selecting units for superior workmanship. I located the rifles at the Sunny Surplus Store in nearby Towson, Maryland. I bought four rifles, two that day and two later.

"In the meantime, to get the patsy involved, David Ferrie had contacted Oswald. The two knew each other from both CIA work and being in the same Civil Air Patrol unit. Ferrie convinced Oswald that Shaw's CIA group wanted to have a look at Oswald's 6.5mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle because they were considering using weapons like his on a special mission out of the country."

Morrow concluded, "Actually, they only wanted his rifle so they could fire some bullets into water or cotton for later use as planted evidence."

The dark-haired, stocky former CIA man says the plotters had a good basic plan.

"Their hitmen would make the kill with the superior 7.35mm sniper rifles using fragmentation bullets, which would shatter on impact and be almost impossible to trace. They would leave Oswald's rifle and cartridges as evidence for the police to find," Morrow explained.

"Then Jack Ruby would plant at least one already-fired bullet from Oswald's rifle at Parkland Hospital. Police work and publicity did the rest."

"Morrow explains that the rifles he bought in Towson were picked up by a Cuban CIA courier who came to the then agent's home in Rosedale, Maryland.

"I gave the courier only three of the four rifles because one had a defective machine screw. I still have that fourth rifle in my possession today. Shortly after that, the Agency courier gave the rifles to David Ferrie, who told our man he (Ferrie) was acting on official orders from Clay Shaw. David Ferrie apparently flew into Maryland from New Orleans just to pick up those rifles.

"Ferrie landed his small Piper Tri-Pacer airplane at an out-of-the-way private field, the Campbell company strip, just north of Baltimore, in White Marsh, Maryland," Morrow claimed.

Lou Kreiger, a newsman for station WLPL-FM in Baltimore, located an eye witness who remembers Ferrie and his mysterious landing in Maryland to pick up the mysterious assassination rifles.

Robert Morrow also remembers David Ferrie well from two previous CIA missions they'd shared, saying "I had actually flown into Cuba with Dave Ferrie on the eve of the Bay of Pigs invasion to monitor some mysterious radio transmissions," Morrow relates. "I also flew to Athens with Ferrie on a CIA gun deal in which Jack Ruby was involved, too."

There is a great deal of physical and witness evidence to support Morrow's claim that the 6.5mm Oswald rifle was not the actual murder weapon. Using standard measurement techniques like photo overlays and grid measurements, several experts independent of Morrow have proved there are major differences between the various rifles photographed as the murder weapon. The consensus: more than one rifle was used in the assassination, and the Oswald rifle was not involved in the actual murder.

The respected and scholarly researcher Sylvia Meagher examined the photographs of the rifles carried from the Texas School Book Depository and the official photo of the Oswald rifle.

Meagher writes, "The mail-order rifle Oswald ordered from the Chicago sporting-goods store was 36 inches long. The rifle the police brought out of the TSBD measured 40.2 inches long. Examination of the photographs easily shows that the front sight of the Oswald rifle is tapered, while the one rifle removed from the building has a round front sight.

"Further, the rifle bolt is even with the telescopic mount sight mount on the Oswald rifle, while it is behind the mount on the weapon removed from the Texas School Book Depository. The rear of the mount is slanted on the Oswald rifle, while on the one carried out by police it is vertical."

John Minnery is a top expert well known internationally to law-enforcement, military, and intelligence agencies. In addition, he is the author or co-author of several ordnance reference works. He agrees with Morrow's contentions.

"The length and configuration of the stock appears different in each weapon. The Dallas weapon's wood is totally different from the weapon used by the Warren Commission to pin blame on Oswald," Minnery notes.

"Also, the wooden stock of the rifle displayed for the press in Dallas on November 22, 1963, is significantly shorter than that of the weapon the Commission claimed was Oswald's."

In other comparisons, this noted ordnance expert observed that there appears to be a significant difference in the size of the telescopic sights mounted on the two rifles. "One measured 19mm, while the other measured 22mm on the photos I used for comparison purposes.

"Although the 6.5mm and 7.35mm rifles are very similar in appearance, I am convinced from the evidence I've seen that the murder weapon in Dallas that day was probably the 7.35mm Mannlicher-Carcano sniper model rifle. The 6.5mm rifle owned by Oswald was probably used solely as evidence."

As opposed to the handpicked and cared-for sniper rifles selected by Robert Morrow, the Oswald rifle was a "cheap old weapon," according to FBI firearms expert Sebastian Latona. The FBI noted that the Oswald rifle had "wear and rust," and the experts who test-fired it expressed grave concern over the weapon's lack of safe condition. They feared it would explode, injuring the test firer.

The dean of American firearms writers, Jack O'Connor, evaluated the type of rifle owned by Oswald as "terrible," and wrote in *The Rifle Book* that the rifle "has a coy habit of blowing the firing pin out in the shooter's face."

A letter from J. Edgar Hoover to the Warren Commission, reporting FBI tests on the Oswald rifle, stated in part, "the telescopic sight could not be properly aligned with the target."

The same evaluations showed that the telescopic sight on the Oswald rifle had been mounted for a left-handed firer. Oswald was right-handed.

At 11:45 the evening of the President's murder, Dallas police gave a Mannlicher-Carcano rifle to FBI agent Vincent Drain, who flew with the weapon to Bureau headquarters in Washington for testing.

Agent Drain returned to Dallas with a Mannlicher-Carcano rifle on November 24th, the same day that Jack Ruby shot Lee Oswald. FBI man Drain then once more turned around and flew to Washington with a Mannlicher-Carcano rifle.

It was placed in the National Archives as the Oswald rifle to be used by both the Warren Commission and the HSCA as evidence.

Commenting on the Commission's evidence and tests, Shelley Braverman, a recognized expert in firearms and ammunition, noted, "When compared to the scope of the investigation...the lack of quality and limitations of the firearms intelligence are shocking."

A former technical editor of *Guns Magazine*, Braverman writes, "The FBI fired Oswald's rifle more than 100 times. Firing an evidentiary gun more than two or three times to obtain specimens for microscopic examinations is not only improper, it is incomprehensible. The bullet-ballistic of any gun after repeated firing is destroyed forever."

Strong support for Robert Morrow's credibility and story came from then Congressman Thomas Downing, (D-Va.), one of the pioneers in the Congressional inquiry into President Kennedy's murder.

As the first chairman of the HSCA, Downing had Morrow, his story, and reputation checked thoroughly. The investigation was done by Bernard Fensterwald, a top Washington attorney who is among the more learned and persistent figures in the JFK murder case as well as a knowledgeable CIA insider. According to both Downing and Fensterwald, Morrow passed the credibility and belief checks and tests.

"After that, I spent about 15 to 18 hours giving what I had to Rep. Downing, his staff and what investigators there were back then. They brought in witnesses and got sworn affidavits which back up my story," Morrow related.

He added with a proud smile, "Rep. Downing has publicly stated that 'confidential material supplied to me by Mr. Morrow helped make the creation of the House Select Committee on Assassinations possible.'"

Tiny Hutton, former administrative assistant to Rep. Downing, was the first deputy director of the HSCA. He said in an interview, "We put a fair amount of credence in Bob Morrow. He knows things he could not possibly have known unless he'd been in those situations."

The CIA recruited Robert Morrow in 1961. Morrow had left Pittsburgh, his home city, in 1956 to work for the Glenn L. Martin Company as a senior engineer. The Agency recruited him from there and gave him the cover name Robert Porter.

"I had been working with military and intelligence-gathering people for a long time with Martin, and I guess it was just natural for them to use me to do that type work for the Agency," Morrow said.

He explained he was not an action or field agent in the usual James Bond sort of way, adding "I was a technical employee — a contract agent, who specialized in equipment. I did special anti-jamming electronics, weapons, and other technical services for the Agency."

However, one of Morrow's technical assignments for the Agency not only got him into trouble with the law, it got him out of the Agency. He recalled, "I was arrested October 1, 1963, and indicted on counterfeiting charges. We had been ordered by the CIA to counterfeit Cuban currency to weaken Castro's economy. But someone at the CIA forgot to tell Treasury and we were busted."

In February of 1964, Robert Morrow and his CIA counterfeiting associates were arraigned in Baltimore Federal Court before Judge Dorsey Watkins. Pleading *nolo contendere* (no contest) on Agency instructions, Morrow received a "probation before verdict" decision which ended his usefulness to, and work for, the CIA.

Asked why he has not told his story until now, Morrow replied, "I was always subject to the CIA Secrecy Oath I had signed until the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional in the Marchetti case (former CIA official Victor Marchetti)."

Morrow also related how there had already been several attempts on his life prior to and after his HSCA appearances. He mused, "If Lee Oswald really did it, do you think he'd be coming back from the grave to kill me, too? Get serious. The real killers are still walking among us."

However, Morrow did request that this story and interview not be released immediately to give him further time to make himself safe from the enemies of the truth. But he was adamant about wanting to clear both his name and reputation.

"I've lived with this for a long time. Because of the counterfeiting business I wanted to clear my name. But more so, I want to get out from under what has haunted me for all these years — the real target for those damned sniper rifles the CIA ordered me to buy."

MIAMI HERALD 1-30-85

Hunt admits role in Watergate

MI HRLD

By STEPHEN K. DOIG
Herald Staff Writer

MIAMI — In a long day of cross-examination, defense attorney Mark Lane got E. Howard Hunt to acknowledge Tuesday what the nation has known for at least a decade: that Hunt once was a career CIA agent and he later took an active part in the Watergate conspiracy.

It was Hunt's second day on the stand in Miami federal court in his libel trial against the Liberty Lobby, which published a 1978 article accusing Hunt of being involved in the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Hunt was alternately amused and angered as Lane, author of a book challenging the findings of the investigations into Kennedy's murder, rehashed a past history that Hunt says is long behind him.

"I wish I had never heard of Watergate, and I wish I had never been employed by the White House," Hunt blurted at one point as Lane pressed him about his past.

Lane, hoping to undermine Hunt's insistence that he knew nothing of the Kennedy shooting, spent much of the day reading from transcripts of Hunt's testimony during the early investigations into the Watergate burglary. Key answers were perjured, Hunt agreed each time Lane would read a passage.

"That was false, and I knew it to be false at the time," Hunt said repeatedly Tuesday.

But Hunt, who now lives in Miami, pointed out that he finally recanted the lies, told the truth about his activities with the infamous "Plumbers," and served 33 months in prison for his part in the White House conspiracy and coverup.

The "Plumbers" were the group of men who in 1972 were caught breaking in to Democratic Party headquarters in the Watergate, the crime that spawned the scandal that forced President Nixon to resign.

"This is very embarrassing to listen to that stuff," Hunt said with a nervous chuckle as Lane described several "dirty tricks" schemes proposed to Hunt by fellow conspirator G. Gordon Liddy.

One of the statements in the article is that Hunt tried to blackmail the CIA, with which he served from 1949 to 1970. After describing Hunt's demands for payments from senior Nixon aides, Lane tried to get Hunt to admit the statement in the article was true. But Hunt, though momentarily flustered, then reminded Lane, and the jury, that his demands were made to the White House and not the CIA.

Hunt also agreed with Lane that while in the CIA he had conducted psychological warfare operations against communist regimes in Cuba and Guatemala. Hunt added that he had no personal knowledge, however, of CIA plots to kill Cuban leader Fidel Castro.

"You don't doubt that there were such plans, do you?" Lane asked.

Hunt smiled. "Well, I would have hoped there were such plans," he replied.

Late Tuesday, Lane started questioning Hunt about his activities the day Kennedy was shot. Hunt testified again that he was in Washington, shopping with his wife and children, when he heard of the assassination.

Setting the Record Straight

A story in Tuesday's Herald incorrectly reported that E. Howard Hunt had testified in Miami federal court Monday that he once had discussed a plot to poison columnist Jack Anderson. Instead, opposing lawyer Mark Lane told jurors about the poison plot in his opening statement. Hunt denies any participation in such a plot. The Herald regrets the error.

FORT WORTH PRESS
12-12-63

JFK Bullet Wounds Explained

By Scripps-Howard Newspapers

WASHINGTON. — Confusion about the wounds which caused the death of President Kennedy will be cleared up in the autopsy report submitted to President Johnson's board of inquiry.

It has been reported one bullet struck Kennedy in the throat and the other in the head. But inasmuch as the President was facing away from the accused assassin, Lee Oswald, many have wondered how the bullets could strike from the front and side.

The FBI and Naval hospital reports are expected to explain it this way:

The first bullet struck the President in the throat because he had turned in his seat and was looking in the direction the shot came from. The second bullet struck Governor Connally of Texas. The third caught the President in the side of his head when he toppled toward his wife.

The bullet from the throat wound was removed during autopsy. The bullet which struck the head was found on the stretcher at the hospital. The bullet which wounded Connally was found on the floor of the presidential limousine.

DALLAS TIMES HERALD, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1985

Hunt denies seeing CIA Dallas memo

United Press International

MIAMI — E. Howard Hunt, convicted Watergate conspirator and former CIA agent, testified Wednesday he has never seen a CIA memorandum that reportedly placed him in Dallas the day President John Kennedy was killed.

Although the memo never was produced at Hunt's first libel trial against a right-wing tabloid, The Spotlight, it allegedly said something to the effect that, "someday we're going to have to explain Howard Hunt's presence in Dallas on the 22nd (Nov. 22, 1963)."

Hunt's first trial judgment against The Spotlight was overturned by an appeals court ruling, and the case is being retried.

Under a second day of cross-examination by defense attorney Mark Lane, Hunt admitted mentioning the alleged memo in testimony before the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

Lane, a proponent of conspiracy theories in the Kennedy slaying, asked Hunt where he had heard about the memo.

"I'd heard about it in The Spotlight article, and I'd heard about it some days later in a newspaper in Wilmington, Del.," Hunt said.

"You believed The Spotlight and the Wilmington News Journal?" Lane asked.

"I considered it because of the nature of the charges that had been made," Hunt said.

DMN 1-27-85

FOLLOW THAT CAR: James Earl Ray, serving 99 years in Mississippi for the 1968 slaying of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., is trying to stop Shelby County officials from selling his 1966 white Mustang. Ray said last week that he has asked a federal court to block the sale of the car he was driving the night King was killed. ■

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